## Tri-Weckly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD.

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Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

correspondent, writing from Tuscaloosa, Ala., to a Northern paper, says;

A little business in the court house me that some twenty farmers had been money, or for whom he took security. Finally an execution was levied on his

A TORREADOR GORED TO DEATH .-A fatal accident at a bull fight a l' Espagnol occurred in the old Roman circus, gives the following account of the occurrence :- "It was evident when the very first bull appeared that the pretenfor our amateurs, were tame creatures indeed when compared with the genuine furious Spanish animals, knocked over several of the torreadors, though without hurting them. With the fourth bull | toga : the unfortunate Cabrea attempted the hoop game. But instead of watching the bull's movements, and holding the hoop on one side so as to avoid the rush, bush. He handled bees as if they were harmhe held it in both hands exactly before less flies. They crawled all over his person, his breast, and the bull after running in his hair, and on his face, and he put some his horns through the paper, transfixed of them in his mouth and blew them out, the man. The other torreadors in the and handled them at pleasure. And what circus rushed to their comrade and picked him up. They opened his waist- onies in the country. Immense crowds of coat to see where he was hurt. Sup- people hung around him, continually asking ported by them he walked two or three | questions and purchasing the secret of colsteps, then slipped from their hands and lecting bees from the forest or robbing their f.ll heavily. A torrent of blood gushed neighbors of their busy workers by remainfrom his breast and he was quite dead. The sight of the blood caused great his head, the buzzing swarm about him emotion among the audience, and sever- would quickly return, completely covering al women fainted."

A SHOWER OF INSECTS.—The Ne- away too many people. braska City News says a shower of minute insects visited that place on the 24th of last month. The News says : "The air was filled with winged insects, repelled by the stiff east wind which had been prevailing for some days. The against the house sides, others again would sail towards the earth, as if with the purpose of aliting, but if any lit

BISMARCK'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE .-The European correspondent of the New -World, who won quite a reputation as a spicy dashing writer during the war, says when he applied to Bismarck for a pass, the latter stated that he had purposed leaving all such business to the discretion of the field com-And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United | manders ; but, said he, smiling, "when one has come so far, and from a people we like so well as the Americans, he shall have it," The corrspondent gives the following free

and easy sketch of the great Prussian's personal appearance : Barbaric in stature as in method, measur-

ing evenly six feet two inches in height, and weighing not less than two hundred and fifty pounds, Count Bismarck is entirely a Prussian in physiognomy, and his port and strength are feudal in their imperiousness.— Seated in an office chamber of the great Schloss or King's palace, with clerks in the anterooms, couriers in spurs at the hall, ready to carry his orders, a table before him filled with blanks, reports, and newspaper, and the light from the screened windows falling fairly on his scated figure, you behold, in common business dress, a man who might pass for fifty year of age, half bald, smooth of face, save a short and heavy moustache of grayish brown, that quite overlocks the hard-shut, ponderous mouth and a nose of insignificant length, but broad and proudnostriled. His flesh is in excess, so that Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to around the eyes it is puffy and creased, and his short, stony, and undimpled chin drops Court advertisements will be charged 25 per a huge double-fold upon his breast. His eyebrows are jagged; if they were heavier over those blood-shotten eyes he would be terrible. At the back of his deep cheeks a pair of stiff bull-dog's cars stand out to stop all the winds and their rumors, and his hands and feet, that are determined even in rest, are large enough to win a woman's censure. So dark that he looks freekled away from the light; so listful and yet so massive that he looks like a panther in granite, this man would better befit a baron's trencher, where his vassals cat and tremble, than sit SHERRIFF SALES IN ALABAMA .-- A here on the waxed floors of a modern palace doing desk duty.

FLOWERS IN FRANCE.-Rose trees, we are informed, are cultivated in France in openled me to enquire into the financial con- fields, like cabbages and carrots, and the dition of this country, and I learn that trade in them is said to be immense. From sheriff sales are becoming so common a recent report we derive the following statthat almost no purchasers are found for tistics: There are 500,000 rose trees near Or the valuable lands and other property leans, 200,000 near Metz, 1,000,000 near Anexposed for sale. A gentleman informed gers, 1,500,000 near Lyons, 2,000,000 near Paris, and 2,000,000 in the commune of Briesold out lately, lands bringing less than one dollar per acre. A sad instance of alone are cultivated on this extensive scale. Comte-Robert. No wonder that flowers are the reverse of fortune produced by the In many districts in the Empire the gardens war was mentioned in the case of the are rica in beauty, and the yards of the cot-Mr. Prewett, of this county, whose es- tages are fragrant with bloom. A large and tate was sold out on the first Monday attractive rose garden in the out-skirts of in this month. At the breaking out Paris was recently destroyed, as a new boulof the war he was the wealthiest citizen | evard was run throuh it, and its beauty thus of Tuscaloosa county. He owned three provement. Flowers are a cheap luxury, and hundred and sixty slaves, and large their cultivation should be encouraged in tracts of land. He had large sums of every land. They have refining influence money out at interest, secured by mor- and create a love for home. Through all the gage of negro property and land. He weary pilgrimage of years, bright visions are was a homespan and economical countreasured of the early home where honeytryman, who bought everything at the suckles clambered over the door, and roses lowest price for cash. He paid his physician's bill before the doctor left the house. When General Croxton came strong, and this love strengthens with yearsto Tuscaloosa he took from this old man The days of childhood are recalled with some forty head of horses and mules, pleasure, and every thought of home becomes all his money, provisions, etc., which sacred to the heart. The memory is dear, was his first calamity. Next came eman- and love, though a subtile tie, thus is made cipation, which swept his slave proper- a bond of strength. When danger threatens, ty. Next came the breaking up of all men to whom Prewett had loaned cry, and brave hearts and brave hands unite in defence of the land of birth.

EMANCIPATION OF THE DANISH SERFS .property for a few thousand dollars, It is seldom that the pen of history can inand all his real estate was sold under dite praises of royalty or of regard of a monthe sheriff's hammer for six hundred arch for the happiness of his people. Among the few names in a bright record is that of Frederick VI. of Denmark, in whose reign the abolition of serfdom was brought about. Everybody and everything were against the royal reformer and two or three wise counsellors who cordially co-operated with him. at Nismes, on the 2nd. A torreador, Public protests, intrigues, clamor, nothing named Mateo Cabrear, was run through affected him. He overcame all without a the chest by one of the bulls, and killed | single explosion of vivacity, leaving the law on the spot. The Moniteur du Soir to act, and never puting himself forward more than the emergency required. Few victories have been so memorable as the tranquil enfranchisment of an unhappy peoded Spanish torreadors, or at least some man can be subjected. Proof was given at of them, either knew nothing of their the same time to the entire nation that the dangerous business, or were in such a proprietors, their former landlords, lost none state of excitement as to lose their of their real advantages; nay, they gained heads. They irritated the bulls in most in the end by an arrangement at once just unnecessary ways, and their rashness wasonly equalled by their awkwardness.

At the beginning of the performance At the beginning of the performance of being the first Power to prohibit the slave the bulls, which, though good enough trade in 1792, and to abolish slavery in 1803.

A BEE-TAMER.—The following is a des-

"One of the greatest attractions on the ground was a great honey-bee monger, whose but, while on his head was covered with bees, which appeared like a small swarm on a was most remarkable is, they were strange bees, attracted from the woods or from coling quietly at home. When every bee was his hat. The superintendent interfered, as he affirmed that such an exhibition drew

Personal. Mr. Edward L. Plumb, who has been appointed Secretary of our Legation in Mexiair was filled with winged insects, re-sembling in their flight the blow of the He has spent several years in Mexico, and cottonwood, borne by the winds of part of them in connection with our Embasspring. When viewed in the rays of sy, and is thoroughly familiar, not only with the sun a heavy fall of snow seemed in- the public men and public affairs of that pending. These curious little insects country, but especially with the recent comwere in two strata—the upper stratum passed a direct course to the west, imagreeable address, and marked ability. His selection is eminently judicious, and will lower layer was moving in every direction. Some of them would strike Susquehanna to-day, with Hon. Mr. Campbell, and Gen. Sherman, for Vera Cruz.-N. Y. Times.

The Missouri Legislature stands as follows: upon the ground, they could only be seen while looking towards the sun."

Senate, 26 Radicals and 8 Conservatives;
House, 90 Radicals and 48 Conservatives.

T AWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the second day of Pecember, A. D. 1861, and miled on Thursday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1862.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLOMATIONS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAM LIN, Vice President, and President of the Sen-LIN, Vice President, and President of the Sen-ate. Solomon Foote was elected President or may be paid by native citizens. of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eightenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONCLUDED.]

ARTICLE V. The commission herein provided shall terminate ts labors in nine months from and including the day of its organization. They shall keep an ac-curate record of all their proceedings, and they may appoint a secretary, versed in the knowledge of the English and of the Spanish languages, to assist in the transaction of their business. And, for the conduct of such business, they are hereby authorized to make all necessary and lawful rules.

ARTICLE VI. The proceedings of this commi sion shall be final and conclusive, with respect to all the claims of citizens of the United States, which, having acrued prior to the date of this convention, may be prought before it for adjustment; and the United States agree forever to release the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica from any farther ac-countability for claims which shall be rejected, either by the board of commissioners, or by the arbitrator, or umpire aforesaid; or for such as, being allowed by either the board or the umpire, the Government of Costa Rica shall have provided for and satisfied in the manner agreed upon in the fourth article.

ARTICLE VII. In the event, however, that upon the termina tion of the labors of said commission stipulated for in the fifth article of this convention, any case or cases should be pending before the umpire, and awaiting his decision, it is hereby understood and agreed by the two contracting parties that, though the board of commissioners may, by such limita-tion, have terminated their section, said umpire is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed to make his decision or award in such case or cases pending as aforesaid; and, upon his certificate ereof, in each case, transmitted to each of the two Governments, mentioning the amount of in-demnity, if such shall have been allowed by him, together with the rate of interest specified by the fourth article, such decision or award shall be taken and held to be binding and conclusive, and It shall work the same effect as though it had been made by both the commissioners under their own or of the cases, respectively, pronounced by the umpire of said board, during the period prescribdecision on every case that may be pending at the decision of the labors of the board shall be given by the umpire within sixty days from their than adjournment; and that at the expiration of their pleasure, and dispose of the same, paying the said sixty days the authority and power here-

ARTICLE VIII rovernment shall pay its own expenses of the commission, including the defraval of the services of a secretary, who may be ap-pointed under the fifty article, shall be paid one all by the United States, and the other buff by the Republic of Costa Rica.

by granted to said umpire shall cease.

ARTICLE IX. The present convention shall be approved and dent of the Republic of Costa Rica, with the con-

In faith whereof, and by virtue of our respective full powers, we, the undersigned, have signed the ent convention, in duplicate, and have hereinto affixed our seals.

Done at the city of San Jose, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America, and of the independence of Costa Rica the thirty-

ALEX'R DIMITRY, MANUEL J. CARAZO, FRAN'CO M. YGLESIAS, L. s.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifica-tions of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 9th instant, the time specified for that purpose by the ninth article having been extended by

the contracting parties : Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be Whatever can be lawfully exported or re-exportmade public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the scal of the United States to Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh [L. s.] day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela. Amity, Commerce, Navigation, and surrender of Fugitives. Concluded at Caracas, August 27, 1860. Ratified by the President of the United States, February 26, 1861. Exchange of Ratifications, August 9, 1861. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, Sept. 25, 1861. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive crim-inals, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed at Caracas, on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which treaty being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the cordial relations, and of tighten-ing, if possible, the bonds of friendship between the two countries, as well as to augment by all the means at their disposal, the commercial inter course of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce and mavigation, and for the sur render of fugitive criminals. For this purpose, they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, Edward A. Turpin, Minister Resident near the Government of Venezuela; and the President of Venezuela, Petro de Las Casas, Secretary of State in the De-partment of Foreign Relations, who, after a communication of their respective full powers,

ARTICLE L It is the intention of the high contracting parties that there shall continue to be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the Republics of the United States of America and Venezuela, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places. If, unfortunately, the two nations should become in-volved in war, one with the other, the term of six months after the declaration thereof shall be allowed to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants respectively, on each side, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw hemselves, with their effects and movables; which they shal have the right o carry away, send away, or sell, as they please, without the least obstruc-tion; nor shall their effects, much less their persons, be seized during such term of six months

may wish to carry with them or send away, and such passports shall be a safe conduct against the insults and captures, which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects, and the money, debts, shares in the public funds, or in banks, or any other property, personal or real, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other shall not be confiscated or

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing or established in the territory of the other, shall be exempt from all compulsory military service by sea or by land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; nor shall they be compelled to pay any contributions whether this pay.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, sojourn, settle, and reside in all parts of said territories, and such as may wish to engage in business shall have the right to hire and occupy warehonses, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the rights of travelling, residing, or trading. they conform to the laws and regulations in force. they shall be at liberty to manage themselves their own business, subject to the jurisdiction of either party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships. They may also employ such agents or brokers as they may deem proper, and shall in all these cases be treated as the citizens of the country wherein they reside t being, nevertheless, distinctly understood that they shall be subject to such laws and regulation also in respect to wholesate or retail. They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice, in cases to which they may be a party, on the same terms which are granted by the laws and usage of the country to native citizens; for which pur-poses they may employ in defence of their interests and rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents as they may think proper.

ARTICLE IV. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing in the other, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience. They shall be subjected to no inconveniences whatever on account of their religious belief. Nor shall they in any manner be annoyed or disturbed in the exercise of their religious worship in private houses, or in the chapels and places which they may select for that purpose, provided that, in so doing, they observe the decorum due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. It is iske-wise agreed that the citizens of the one country dying in the territory of the other, may be in-terred either in the ordinary cemeteries, or in such others as may be selected for that purpose by their own government, or by their personal friends or representatives, with the consent of the local anthorities. All such cemeteries and funeral processions going to or returning from them, shall be protected from violation or dis-

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, within the jurisdiction of the other, shall have power to dispose of their personal property by saie, donation, testament, or otherwise; and tacir personal representatives, being citizens of such duty only as the citizens of the country wherein the said personal property is situated, shall be subject to pay in like cases. In the ab-sence of a personal representative, the same care shall be taken of the property as by law would be taken of the property of a native in a similar case, whilst the lawful owner may take measures for securing it. If a question should arise among claimants as to rightful ownership of the property, the same shall be [finally] decided by the ju-dicial tribunal of the country in which it is situ-

ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States; and by the President of the other were he not disqualified by altenage, the longest term which the laws of the country in which it is situ ted will permit, sent and approbation of the Supreme Legislative | the country in which it is situ ted will permit, Power of said Republic; and the ratifications shall | shall be accorded to him to dispose of the same; be exchanged in the city of Washington, within | nor shall be be subjected, in doing so, to higher the space of eight months from the date of the signature hereof or sooner if possible.

or other dues, than if he were a citizen of the country wherein such real estate is situated.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties hereby agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or mer-chandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in the vessels of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessels shall be levied or collected, whether the imimportation be made in a vessel under the flag of the United States or a vessel under the flag of Venezuela. And reciprocally whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, law-fully imported into Venezuela in her own vessels may also be imported in vessels of the United States, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of Venezuela, or under the

ed by one party in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other; and the same dutier, bounties, and drawbacks shall be celleted and anowed, whether such expiration or re-expiration be made in vessels of the one or the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of any party on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

ARTICLE VII. The proceeding article is not applicable to the coasting trade of the contracting parties, which is respectively reserved by each exclusively for

its own citizens.

But vessels of either country shall be allowed to discharge a part of their cargoes at one port, and proceed to any other port or ports in the territories of the other to discharge the remainder, without paying higher or other port charges or tonuage dues than would be paid by national vessels in such cases, so long as this liberty shall be conceeded to any foreign vessels by the laws of

For the better understanding of the preceding stipulations, it has been agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of Venezuela, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, such vessel having also complied wi h all the other requisites established by law to ac-quire such national character, though the construction and crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Venezuelan vessel.

ARTICLE IX. No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Venezuela, or of her fisheries; and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into Venezuela of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like ar-

ticles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country or its fisheries.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to Venezuela, nor in Venezuela, on the exportation of any article to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the expor-tation of the like article to any other foreign coun-

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation of any article the growth, produce, or ma-nufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or of Venezuela and her fisheries, from or to the ports of the United States or Venezuela, which shall not equally extended to every other foreign country. If, however, either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, i shall immediately become comon to the other party, freely, where it shall be freely granted to such other nation, or for the same equivalent, when the grant shall be

Should one of the high contracting parties hereafter impose discriminating duties upon the pro-ducts of any other nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of own products intended to enter the country by which the discriminating duties

ARTICLE XI. on the contrary, passports shall be valid for a term necessary for their return, and shall be given to them for their vessels and the effects which they

# RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

pective citizens shall receive as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects the same as-sistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happened, and they shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in like case.

If the repairs which a stranded vessel may re-

quire shall render it necessary that the whole or any part of her cargo should be unloaded, no duties of custom, charges, or fees on such cargo as may be carried away shall be paid, except such as are payable in like case by national ves sel.
It is understood nevertheless that if,

the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be un-laden and kept in a place of deposit destined for the reception of goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of

ARTICLE XII. It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise, (contraband goods always excepted,) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports, and places of those who are enemies of either party, without any opposi-tion or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports from the cense and ports from the places and ports from the cense of the place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging an enemy, whether they be or be not under the jurisdiction of the same Power, unless such ports or places be effec-

tually blokaded, besieged, or invested.

And whereas if frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained. nor any part of her cargo, (if not contraband,) be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper; provided the same be not blockaded, or invested. Nor shall any vessel of either of the parties that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained by quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners

In order to regulate what shall be deemed conraband of war, there shall be comprised under that denomination, gunpowder, saltpetre, petards, matches, balls, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, beits, pistols, holsters, eavalry saddles and furniture, cannons mortars, their car-riages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops; all the above articles, whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether bolonging to the same or a different owner.

ARTICLE XIV. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that al-though they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XV. and the articles of their cargo there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports but likewise their certificates, showing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be con-traband in the thirteenth article of the present

And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in ded, not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And it it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up the offer shall be accepted, and a receipt for the same shall be given, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship-of-war or privateer, in which case, as in all other coses of just detention, the ship shall be carried into the nearest safe and convenient port

for the delivery of the same.

If any ship shad not be furnished with such zens or subjects of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated, but shall be released with her car-

be confiscated, but shall be released with her cargo, (contraband goods excepted,) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport,
should happen to die, or be removed by any other
other cause, and another put in his place, the ship
and cargo shall, nevertheless, be equally secure,
and the passport remain in full force. ARTICLE XVII.

ties shall be met with on the high seas, by any ship-of-war or privateer of the other, for the avoi ing of any disorder, the said ships-of-war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and country. to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the said consuls and vice-consuls are anthorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest and imprisonment of the description of the d hibit his passport concerning the property of the ship; and it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining ves el for the purpose of exhibit-

ing his papers, or for any other examination It is expressly agreed by the high contracting parties that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applicable only to ships sailing without convoy, and when the said ships shall be convoyed, it being the in tention of the parties to observe all the regards due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of out the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be con-sidered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient; the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys ships which shall have on board contraband

In all cases where vessels shall be captured, or In all cases where vessels shall be captured, or detained to be carried into port, under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a copy of the said papers; and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels found on board or remove the smallest part of found on board, or remove the smallest part of the good, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an in-ventory be made by them of the same. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or alienate the said articles of contraband in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the com-

goods destined to an enemy.

petent judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation. ARTICLE XX.

And in such time of war, that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzle-ment prevented, it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander, or suercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or anything relating thereto; and in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers, and crew shall be hospitably treated; they shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo, and mate five hundred dollars each and for the sa dollars each. sallors and passengers one hundred

ARTICLE XXI.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or propty claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the command er or agent of the said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXII. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries, at commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said citizens shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or commit-ting any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said priva teer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars, or of nine thousand four hundred dollars Venezulen currency, or if said ship be provided with above one hundred and tity scamen or soldiers, in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, or eighteen thou-sand eight hundred dollars Venezueian currency, to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them, may do or commit during her cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and, further, that in all cases of aggressions, said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

ARTICLE XXIII.

When the ships-of-war of the two contracting parties or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duly either to the officers of the place, the judges, or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to a freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes, but they may hoist sail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places ex-pressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships-of-war shall be obliged to show. It is understood, however, that the privileges conterred by tels article shall not extend beyond those allowed by law or by treaty with the most favored nations

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall not be lawful for any toreign privateers the citizens of either of the contracting parties which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage and the articles of their care there are the care there are the contracting parties who have commissions from any prince or State in emilty with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall then be manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that prince or State from which they have received their cammissions.

ARTICLE XXV.

No citizen of Venezuela shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or any of them or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year—that is, it the shall be renewed every year—that is, it the same of a construction of them, or the property of any of them, or the property of any of them, happens to return home in the space of a
If the ships are laden they shall be provinted only with the passports above mentionnation shall take such commissions marque, he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

> The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having in the ports of the other consuls or vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most fave red nation; but if any of the said consuls or vice consuls shail carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws

ARTICLE XXVI.

and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place. It is understood that whenever either of the two contracting parties shall select a citizen of the other for a consular agent, to reside in any ports or commercial places of the latter, such consul or agent shall continue to be regarded, notwith-standing his quality of a foreign consul, as a citipassport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case m ybe examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens or subjects of the neutral party it shall not subject to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected in the place of his residence. This obligation, however, shall can be appeared by the citizens or subjects of the neutral party it shall not subject to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected in the place of his residence. This obligation, however, shall be subject to the laws and regulations or affect the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected in the place of his residence. sular functions or affect the inviolability of the

consular archives.

The said consuls and vice-consuls shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may trise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless their assistance should be required, or the turb the order or tranquility of the country. If the ships of the citizens of either of the par- is, however, understood that this species of judg

country.

The said consuls and vice-consuls are anthorizapply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand such descriters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being substantiated the surrender shall not laim being substantiated the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the consuls and vice-consuls, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country .-Rut if not sent back within three months of the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrende may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence and such sentence shall have been

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplo-

matic and consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the te ritories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found; in all of which the tribunals of said country shall proceed and decide according to their own laws.

ARTICLE XNVIII. Persons shall be delivered up, according to the NO. 109.

provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the 'ollowing crimes, to wir murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery; the counterfelting of money; arson; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE XXIX.

On the part of each country the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. The expenses of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

ARTICLE XXX. The provisions of the atoregoing articles relat-ing to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

ARTICLE XXXI. This convention is concluded for the term of eight years, dating from the exchange of the rati-fications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its in-tention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever

ARTICLE XXXII. This convention shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the con-tracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Caracas, as soon as circumstances shall

the time at which it may take place.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentia-In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the aforegoing articles, in the
English and Spanish languages, and they have
hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Caracas, this
twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

E. A. TURPIN.

PEDRO DE LAS CASAS. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly rati-

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Caracas on the ninth day of Angust last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the and that the same and every clause and to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my land and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fitth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the

eighty-sixth. ABRAHA LINCOLN. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River. Concluded, February 18, 1761. Ratified, with amendment, August 6, 1861. Amendment accepted, October 29, 1861. Proclaimed, December 5, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : To all and Singular to whom these Presents

shall come, Greeting: Whereas, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commission-ers on the part of the United States, and the her-after named chiefs and delegates of the confedera ed aribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, they being duly au-thorized thereto by said tribes, which treaty is in

the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made
and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of
Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas Eiver, viz: Little Raven, Storm, Shave-Head, and Big Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes.) and Black Kettle, White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, Tall Bear, and Left Hand or Namos, (on the part of the Cheyennes.) they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians.

ted tribes of Indians.

Article 1st. The said chiefs and delegates of

said Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes of Indians do bereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands now owned possessed, or claimed by them, wherever situated, except a tract to be reserved for the use of said tribes located within the following described boundaries, to wit: Be-ginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, and extending westwardly along the said river to the mouth of Purgatory River; thence along the west bank of the Purgatory River to the northern boundary of the Territory River to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas River, five miles east of the mouth of the Huerfano River, would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork to the place of beginning. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes, being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves, by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their linds, and by assigning limited quantities thereof lrnds, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in severalty to the individual members of the rein severalty to the individual members of the respective tribes, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the tract of country contained within the boundary above described, shall be set apart and retained by them for the purposes aforesaid.

According to an understanding among themselves it is hereby agreed, between the United.

States and the said tribes that the said reservation shall be surveyed and divided by a line to be run due north from a point on the northern boundary of New Mexico, lifteen miles west of the Purgatory River, and extending to the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, which said line shall estab-lish the eastern boundary of that portion of the reservation, to be hereafter occupied by the Chey-ennes, and the western boundary of that portion of said reservation to be hereafter occupied by the

ARTICLE 2d. Out of the lands so set apart and retained there shall be assigned to each member of said tribes, without distinction of age or sex, of said tribes, without distinction of age or sex, a tract of forty acres, to include, in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber and water; one hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands shall also be set apart and appropriated to the use and occupancy of the agent, for the time being, of said tribes; and one hundred and sixty acres shall also be reserved out of each division of the retained tract for the estab-lishment and support of schools for the education

of the youth of the tribes.

The location of the tract, the assignment of which is provided for in this article, shall be made in as regular and compact a manner as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and welldefined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them, and any intermediate portions of parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in severalty.

All such intermediate parcels of land and water

shall be owned in common by the tribe occupying that portion of the reservation within the limits of which said parcels of land and water may be included; but in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be sub-ject to distribution and assignment in such manner as the Secretany of the Interior may prescibe and

The whole of the lands, assigned and unassigned, embraced within the exterior boundary here-in designated, shall constitute and be known as in designated, shall constitute and be known as the Reservation of the Arapahoes and Chevenness of the Upper Arkansas; and all laws which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect over the same, and no white person, except as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superintendent of the central super intendency, or of the agent of the tribes.

TO BE CONTINUED.